THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO NIGHT.

Richmond Commandery, K. T., Masonic Fitzhugh Lodge, I. O. O. F., Eagle Hall. Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall. Jamestown Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fel-Continental Lodge, K. of H., Druid Hall.

Capital Lodge, K. of H., Ellett's Hall, Hope Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Cers-

Manchester Council, R. A., Owens' Hall, Elba Council, R. A., Laube's Hall, hmond Council, Home Circle, Central Hall.

Jefferson Court, E. L. of A., Johnson's Church Hill Court, E. L. of A., Springfield Hall. Virginia Council, Chosen Friends, Ellett's Hall.

Capital City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Gatewood's Hall. Trinity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Central Hall. Howard's Grove Lodge, I. O. G. T., Howard's Grove.

Central Beneficial and Social Society, Lee Camp Hall.

Jefferson Castle, K. G. E., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Company D, First regiment, armory. Company F. First regiment, armory. R. L. I. Blues, Snyder building. Richmond Howltzers, Howitzer armory.

A Northern contemporary thinks that repeal of the tax on State banks, with safeguards thrown around the currency. will be a good way to get the Federal Government out of the banking business, and settle the country's finances. It thinks the declaration in the Democratic platform in favor of a repeal of the tax on the circulating notes of State banks indicates a tendency towards rather than a definite solution of the problem,

and says:

"The right of the Federal Government to tax State bank circulation having been established by a decision of the Supreme Court, the repeal of the tax may well be made conditional upon the establishment of State banks with such guarantees for the protection of their circulating notes as would be ample for the security of as would be ample for the security of the noteholders. The natinal banking the noteholders. The national banking system, which has commended itself to universal public approval in respect to the redemption of circulating notes, is founded upon the State banking law of founded upon the State banking law of New York. There is no apparent reason why Congress, under the constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce, should not insist upon a state currency— the necessary agent in effecting all ex-changes. With a return to a State bankchanges. With a return to a State banking system as sound and wholesome as the national banking system, what better way out of all our currency difficulties and entanglements could present itself."

Hon. George D. Wise says that there is no ground for the foolish story that President Cleveland has an administration candidate for Governor in Virginia. Of course there is none, and the originator of the report must, as the New York Sun expresses it, have been a man "whose fissure of Rolando is full of bran instead of brain." It was the story of one whom the Sun again calls "a sap-headed chough," and has no more substance to it than a soap bubble. Mr. Cleveland has something else to do just now than trying to interfere with a Virginia election. The whole story is absolutely nonsensical and unworthy of a moment's considera-

Old Virginia never tire. The New York Herald offered a prize of \$50 for the handsomest design of an outing costume, and it was won by Miss Eugenie Boyd Hendren, of Norfolk, This young lady also won a prize offered by the Herald for the most beautiful conception for an Easter hat. She is a bed-ridden invalid, but a true artist, and thinks out the designs which have made her so successful in these prize contests.

The sinking of the Victoria by the Camperdown has caused the feeling to prevail that unwieldly armored battleships are not to be compared in usefulness during war with the swift cruiser, and especially with the lightning speeded ram. Large battle-ships will, therefore, fall in disfavor for a season at least.

When the civil authorities took charge of the Ford Theatre disaster, Secretary Lamont rescinded his order for a courtmartial to try Colonel Ainsworth. This shows that under Mr. Cleveland's Democratic administration the civil power is to be supreme in time of peace.

THE APPRECIATION OF GOLD.

cates of the free coinage of silver that gold has so appreciated in value as to be inadequate, alone, for the demands of money. This, indeed, is the basis of their entire contest. The question has recently been discussed with great ability by the Century Magazine for June, 1893, and the Engineering and Mining Journal for June 3, 1893, and we present this morning a condensed statement of the arguments of each. The Century says that a decline in prices of staple articles began about the time our law demonetizing silver was passed in 1873, and that the highest economical authorities argue that the prices of 1885 and 1886, of the great commodities which the world buys and sells at wholesale, as compared with those from 1866 to 1876, show a decline of about 31 per cent., and that the average decline since 1886 has been at least 5 per ent. aional. This decline is attributed, however, by economists to improved methods of production and distribution. Improvements in railway construction and locomotive and steamship navigation enable every country, instead of being confined to its own resources, to draw on the supplies of the whole world for whatever it wants, which prevents the price of a bushel of wheat being determined by the size of the crop of its own country. It goes into the world's granary and is determined by the quantity in that, with rallway freights reduced from two cents or more a mile in 1869 to little over half a cent in 1893. If, says the Century, the appreciation

of gold were the cause of this decline, the decline should be uniform, which is not the case, as, while some prices were falling, others were rising, the price of labor, which is more bought and sold than any other commodity, having greatly advanced in all departments dependent on handleraft. A given amount of gold does not buy more, but less of such labor than it formerly bought. It buys no more of horses and other domestic animals, of cigars, of hand-woven lace, of cut glass, of pictures, of diamonds, or of malt liquors; and it pays no more of house rents, which depend largely upon the price of land. Retail prices also have not fallen in proportion to the decline in wholesale prices. The Century thinks that an appreciation of gold, due to scarcity, should have affected prices uniformly all around, and it seems almost impossible to escape its inference. The Century quotes from David A. Wells' "Recent Economic Changes," p. 204-5, where its view is presented with great clearness and force.

The Engineering and Mining Journal rives the relative values and production of gold and silver at various periods during the past four hundred years, and thus that while the production of silver was often many times the production of gold, yet the market values of the metals remained the same. (It does not, however, note the effect of railways, steamships and telegraph in producing changes in market value corresponding to changes in production.)

The Jourani thinks stability in value between the two metals could be maintained by an international agreement establishing an international monetary clearing house, without which, however, it thinks that the general demonetization of silver is inevitable, which, it thinks, would bankrupt the nations that continue to use silver as a money metal.

There is much in the Journal's article from which we are forced to dissent, but it is a clear and forcible presentation of the bi-metallic argument.

Our own Government is securing what may prove very valuable facts for this discussion. Some two years back the Senate authorized its Finance Committee to investigate the effects of the McKinley tariff act on wages and prices. They have presented their investigation to a point that sheds much light on prices for the past fifty years, and these show some curious and interesting facts. They show that the civil war did not raise prices, but actually depressed wages, in spite of the withdrawal of labor from the field and workshop to the army. Currency prices rose from 1869 to 1865, and then fell till 1879, but the gold prices, which are stated in only five year periods, were substantially the same in 1860-4 as in 1855-9. The five years after the war showed an increase of nearly 10 per cent, and there was a very small increase the next five years. Since then prices have declined to a point below the level of 1860. Food, lumber and building materials, the chief products of the soil, are said to have increased since 1860. Wages seem to have fallen off a quarter, in gold, from 1862 to 1863, and in 1865 were only two-thirds of what they were in 1860-a significant evidence of how depreciated currency cripples the laboring man first of all. Since 1865 wages seem to have

steadily risen until in 1891 they were 60 per cent. higher than in 1860-1-2. It is our own opinion that all of these discussions overlook, so far as the demands of money are concerned, the most important fact of all, and that is the influence of steam and electricity. These enable such quick exchanges to be made these shores, come with through tickets that business is all coming to be done | for the West, sold to them on the other by methods of exchange instead of transference of money, which, of course, tinues, few of them will ever stop either lessens the amount of coin necessary for in the East or in the South. The South the affairs of the world. What we need, will have to send agents abroad and atand all that we need, is legislation-that will permit men to use their property to an immigrant to have a railroad ticket and business will then take care of itself. Let the Government take its hands off and leave business to itself and business will find all that it needs with which to take care of its wants.

REAL CAUSE OF DEPRESSION.

The present depression which oppresses the country is based solely on fictitious grounds, and is caused simply by lack of confidence. There is as much money in the country as ever, and were the people not filled with absurd apprehension, there would be no monetary stringency. The Sherman purchase law is at the bottom of this lack of confidence, but while in time, if permitted to continue, that law will embarrass the country by forcing it to a silver standard, still it will be a long time before any such catastrophe as that can happen, and long before it will be possible, the abomination will be repealed.

be no more trouble. Now every man who has a little money is hoarding it away instead of investing it; depositors in some

and made runs on banks, which if let It is constantly asserted by the advoalone would have been perfectly solvent, but which could not stand a steady drain upon them; others are refusing to pay their bills, and while doing all they can to make money, immediately withdraw

their money when made from circulation. All this is worse than foolish; it is criminal. Let our men of large and small means invest their money. Securities that are as sound as a dollar are depressed through inaction, and can be bought now for considerably less than they will be sold for a few months hence. Let depositors permit their savings to remain in banks, and there will be no more failure of these institutions even of comparative small capital, and the depositors will receive their own with interest. Then let those who owe small sums stop hearding money, and be honest and pay their debts. These little sums are very small in themselves, but, in the aggregate, make an amount of money which if put in circulation will do much in the way of warding off general stringency and consequent bad business all around.

This is a great country, and our large wheat crops which will be in great demand in Europe will soon be on the move, and then with wheat going abroad, and European gold coming in freely in return, confidence will naturally be restored; but there is no necessity for waiting for that. The present fear is like one of those crazes which seem to take absolute possession of mankind, every once in a while-like land booms and such like-but after a period of excitement, reason returns, and now if people will only invest their money, stop running on banks and pay their debts, good times will return before either wheat is shipped or the Sherman law is repealed.

LET US SEE.

A Courcil committee advertises for hids. A. bids and B. bids. A sub-committee is sent North to inspect goods. A. industriously hunts up those members of the traveling committee who lacked cash for expenses, and accommodates them with the money they will need to enjoy themselves while on the trip. He sends an agent with them, who sees that they spend no evenings "ennuled"-he takes them to the theatre in forty-dollar boxes. B. will not be beaten on entertainments. He gives the judges suppers and silk hats, and finally lets one of them have \$100 "as a loan." This judge thinks B,'s goods the best, as he often declares, but finally votes for the goods of A., while awarding a splendid contract to his brother-in-law, at a great cost to the city.

A. is awarded the contract at a price far above what B. offers to do the work

A majority of the City Council think this a clean and pure transaction. Their names are: Brauer, Carneal, Carter, Davis, Epps, Grimes, Grooms, Jackson, Noble, Seay, Smith, Stratton, Royal White.

A minority think the whole business detestable, and one that the city should make haste to dissever all connection with. Their names are: Griffin, Guigon, King, Mann, McDowell, Murphy, Thomas, Vaughan and Glover.

People of Richmond, what think you of your representatives? and which of them will do to return?

Mr. D. H. Chamberlain, formerly of Maine, and just after the war carpetbag Governor of South Carolina, was in the South long enough to have his moral sense so greatly purified that from havbecome something like a fairly good Democrat. He recently wrote a letter to the Charleston News and Courier, in which he Litterly denounced the pension abuses. and said: "The Grand Army must be blotted out or reformed. Its thin veneer of patriotic phrases shall not blind me to its sordid aims and degrading conduct." As ex-Governor Chamberlain was a soldier all during the war, and is a member of the G. A. R., that organization will be unable to charge him with being inimical to the Union soluters.

Despite the \$500,000,000 spent by the United States in the purchase of silver in the last fifteen years, that metal has fallen from 129 cents per ounce to 77 1-2 cents, which makes our present dollar of 412 1-2 grains worth almost exactly sixty cents.

This fall from 82 to 77 1-2 cents in one day is due to the announcement that the mints of India are about to be partially closed to the comage of silver. How much lower this metal will go no one can predict, but it has gone too far for the United States alone to pull

it up again to its former value, To the wild silver man this fall in his favorite metal is, no doubt, good news, as the cheaper silver is, the better he

The Baltimore American gives the South some good advice as to how to solve the immigration problem. It says that nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine one hundreds, of the immigrants who come to side of the water. As long as this con tend to this matter if she ever expects leading to any Southern State.

The charming Infanta has gone, leaving many happy memories of herself behind her, since she showed that even a royal princess can unbend and be as pleasant and cordial as an American lady. She seems to have captivated the North; but has herself been captivated by what she has seen of the United States. Could she have visited the South, with its cotton, tobacco and rice fields and varied resources, she would have been indeed delighted, and would have thought that the half had truly not been told her of the greatness of this great land.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Mrs. General Grant met each other with great cordiality at Cranston's West Point hotel on Saturday They each exorensed happiness at seeing the other, and Mrs. Grant, after their first interview, sa I that she All fear from that source, therefore, is was very much impressed with the wife of the President of the inte Confederate If the people of the United States would States, and hoped to become her warm look at this question aright there would friend. This certainly looks as if the war was really over, although Mrs. Grant's conduct will give Foraker a chance to give the bloody banner another wave.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS. Barton Heights Will Entertain the First

One of the Season. The season for the Baptist Associations is rolling around. There are twenty-three of them. They are interesting occasions to the members of the denomination in whose vicinity they are held, and have proven a power in the organized work of the Church. The Dover Association is the first this year, and it meets at Barton Heights on the 18th of July. There will be a large attendance of delegates from both the city and country churches. Mr.
Walter Sydnor, of Hanover, is moderator,
and Mr. Josiah Ryland, Jr., is clerk.
Rev. R. L. Gay, of Caroline, will preach
the country. opening sermon. The body will be in session three days.

The others meet as follows: James River, Mayesville, Buckingham county, July 25th. Rappahannock, Coon, Northumberland county, July 25th. Middle District, Mt. Maria, August 8th.

Strawberry, Boone's Mill, Franklin ounty, August 8th. Lebanon, Bristol, August 10th. Roanoke, Hollywood, Pittsylvania coun-

Valley, Enon, Roanoke county, August 15ch. Accomac, Drummondtown, Accomac

county, August 18th. Potomac, Manassas, Prince William county, August 16th. Concord, Jonesboro, Brunswick county, August 18th.

Alberrarie, Rose Union, Nelson county, August 22d. Appomattox, Spring Creek, Prince Edward, August 22d.
Clinch Valley, Coburn, Wise county,
August 22d.
New Lebanon, Castlewood, Russell, Au-

Ridge, Huffville, Floyd county,

August 24th. Shiloh, Jeffersonton, August 29th. Shenandoah, Millwood, Clarke county, August 20th.

New River, Liberty Hill, Grayson county, August 21st Augusta, Waynesboro, September 5th. Goshen, Zion, Orange county, September 5th

Portsmouth, Tucker's Swamp. Southampton county, September 12th. The Dan River will meet at Childrey Halifax county, but the date is not yet

The Barton Heights Baptists propose to make the meeting of Dover Association this year of unusual interest.

AN ATTRACTIVE OUTING.

The Annual Picnic of the Retreat for the Sick.

One of the most pleasant picuics of the season will be given on Thursday, June 29th, under the auspices of the lady managers of the Retreat for the Sick. The advertisement in to-day's paper gives particulars. Those who have, on former occasions, attended these annual picnics under the same management, will doubt-less not fall to avail themselves of this delightful way of spending a summer day, and will induce their friends to join hem. The ladies will be prepared to lerve lunches, ice cream, lemonade, etc., ttc., at reasonable rates. The whole affair promises to be a most successful one, giving pleasure to all who attend, and like

aiding, pecuniarily the noble Retreat There are a large number of patients now at this Home for the Sick, many of whom are enjoying the superior advan-tages afforded by this institution, at merely a nominal sum, while others are en-tertained and cared for in the same man ner free of all charge. The ladies wish to remind all who attend this picnic that they will be assisting in this good work; as is in their power to give them.

Property Transfers.

Richmond.-Henry C. Ball's, executrix, and others to Jones A. Otey, 22 feet on east side Eighth street between Clay and W. J. Leake and others, special com-

nissioners, to Thomas C. Williams, Jr., 8 feet on Basin Bank between Eleventh and Tweifth streets, running back to Tinsley to William F. Tompkins,

18 3 3-4-12 feet on west side Lombardy street near Floyd, \$2,500.

Street near Floyd, \$2,00.

Same to Ellen T., wife of Franklin M.

Wise, 18 2 3-4-12 feet on west side Lombardy street near Floyd, \$2,00.

Henrico.—I. Thompson and Le Roy E.

Brown and their wives to Alfred V. N.

Rosenegh, 60 feet on south side Taylor street near Foushee, \$60.

William Marshall, Jr., to Helen R. Marshall, his wife, 165 feet on north side Thomas street curves Harmond, the side Thomas street curves Harmond. homas street corner Hammond, triangu-

The Inrdella Concert Orchestra.

The formal organization of this orches tra was effected last night with the best talent in the city. It can be safely asrted that this orchestra will compare vorably with any musical organization the United States of the same number of performers. Mr. Felix Iardella, who is the director, is well-known to the Richmond public, and though absent four years splendid work is not forgotten, ing his absence he has met with pheno-menal success as a member of some of the leading bands and orchestras of the country. The interpretation of the old masters, as well as the distinguished writers of to-day, will be the aim of this organization. It has already contracted with the Mozart Association for eight concerts next season.

Another Assignment.

Mr. Walter S. Sublett yesterday filed a deed of assignment in the clerk's office of the chancery court. The assignment is made to John S. Bass, trustee, and conveys all the stock of hardware, open accounts and fixtures in the store No. 09 east Broad street.

The property in question is to be sold as soon as possible, and after paying the expenses of the trust and house rent out of the proceeds, \$2,000 is to be given Mr. Subject as his homestead exemption. The following are the preferred creditors: Mrs. E. W. Seay, \$24; Subject & Cary, \$155; Watkins, Cottrell & Co., \$1,444.83; Donnan, Cannon & Co., \$100. All other creditors are to be paid pro rata. The total of the liabilities is about \$5,000. the liabilities is about \$6,000.

Returned From Their Inspection. Governor McKinney, Treasurer Har-man and Mr. C. Lee Moore, secretary to this city yesterday afternoon after an inspection of the Ealtimore and Onio rail-Public Accounts, the other member of th board, was prevented by pressing offici-business from taking part in the trip. The board left here on Friday after The board left here on Friday after-noon for Staunton, and from there went on Saturday morning to Lexington. They then undertook an in-spection of the Val-ley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio to Martinsham. Martinsburg.

Anxious to Receive Information. Colonel J. Bell Blager, secretary of the Convention of Southern Governors, held in this city in April last, says that the papers on the physical resources, etc., of some of the Southern States will soon be in the hands of a publisher. The secre-fary syness. tary expects to advertise for bids for the publication of the pamphlet in a few days, and the successful bidder will be ureed to account to the pamphlet of the pamphlet of the publication of the pamphlet of the publication days, and the successful blader will be urged to a prompt execution of his con-tract, as inquiries are now being con-stantly made at the World's Fair for just such information as this pamphlet will combine.

Did Not Find the Gypsy,

The Newark Detectives Carroll and Woolstuf, who came to Richmond the hopes of finding Edward Evans, the Gypsy Dude, who abducted the daughter of the Gypsy Chief of a band near Newark, left Sunday morning without learning snything satisfactory about the Newark, left Sunday morning without learning anything satisfactory about the whereabouts of this man. There is a reward of \$200 for his arrest.

For that "out o' sorts" feeling Take Bromo-Seltzer-trial bottle 10 cts.

TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS. Summer Princess is Worn by the Woman



AS A GARDEN GOWN EXTRAORDINARY.

Has the recent commotion over the women have always known fashions as women have always known them, and the substitutes for them offered by reformers in the World's Fair Congress on dress jogged our consciences as to the clothes we wear? Alas! We fear they're calloused beyond the salutary hurts of even hard blows, and hard blows the committee women in Chicago have not given us as yet. For until they offer a costume which boasts a beautiful and not a hideous utility, we shall obey the laws of the great Parisian potentates of style. of the great Parisian potentates of style. And yet we welcome individuality of taste in costumes, and the woman who dares to be original enough to wear an absolutely novel princess in a roomful of 1830 frocks is the woman who is chronicled for imitation by less imaginative sisters.

Perhaps it is not so much the contrast of smooth, long, curving lines, with the broken sequences of the 1830, as it is the innate reasonableness of the princess cut dress which innate reasonableness of the princess cut dress which attracts our approbation. Perhaps, after all, the eye is relieved by the simplicity of natural, graceful, flowing draperies. The real reason may be left to a philosopher-or to the re-

The cut here given is not, let it be said at once, an absolute, indispensable and all-prevailing mode of the moment. It is rather a very successful adaptation materials and items which are permitted. Both materials and items are separate in the uppermost ranks of favorites. The gown trails over the grass as gowns trail-ed last summer, but the stuff is changeathe foulard, and that we knew not then. The colors are cream and green, and over them as the ground is spread a pattern of red roses and green leaves. The front of the gown is loose, but half concealed beneath a fichu of dead white guipure, which falls from a frilled guipure collarette about the decolletage. The striking jacket is a plaited bolero of shaded rose and green velvet. The sleeves are short puffs of the same, and are met by long cream suede gloves. The hat is a crush straw mingling all the colors. And finally this gown with a noticeable decol-letage and short sleeves is a gown for

Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the Richmond Grain and Cotton Exchange, for the elec-tion of officers for the ensuing year, was held in the rooms of the Exchange was held in the rooms of the Exchange yesterday morning at H.30 o'clock. The inspector of election, Mr. R. T. Alvey, examined the ballot, and reported the following gentlemen duly elected to serve for the year ending June 30, 193:

President, Captain F. H. Deane: First Vice-President, Captain Cyrus Bossieux. Board of Directors: C. H. Simpson, C. L. Todd, N. R. Savage, John Addison, R. T. Briggs, Norvell Ryland, T. H. Ellett,

Briggs, Norvell Ryland, T. H. Ellett G. A. Haynes, M. J. Mussen, T. W Wood, Herman Wallerstein, C. W. Wing-field, H. S. Watkins, Warner Moore and

July Weather, The record of observations for the month of July, taken at the signal sta-tion at Lynchburg for a period of twenty-

two years: The warmest July was that of 1876, with an average of 82 degrees. The coldest July was that of 1801, with an average of 73 degrees. The highest temperature of 13 degrees. The highest temperature during any July was 102 degrees, on 13, 1884, and 18, 1887. The lowest temperature during any July was 54 degrees, on 1, 1885; 11, 1890, and 9, 1892. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four convention. twenty-four consecutive hours was 3.21 inches on July 31, 1889.

Messrs. Stafford M. White, Harvey Taylor, R. D. Wortham and Douglas Eubank left yesterday morning on their sixth annual fishing tour. The party will go by rail to Quantico, whence they proceed to Chapanamsick creek, on the banks of which the fishermen will pitch their tents. The anglers will enjoy the sport for two weeks.

Experience of a Prominent Louisville Merchant.

Louisville, Ky., May 18, 1893. Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.

Gentlemen:-My twenty-year endow-Gentlement—My twenty-year endowment policy No. 81,055 was issued May 15th, 1873, for 83,000. This insurance has cost me \$2,878.80 for the last twenty years. The statement of your society informs. me that the following is the result of my

First, The protection to my family for twenty years, represented by \$1,000 of life insurance; and Second, A cash return to me to-day of \$4.813.41, being \$1,934.61 more than I have paid, which is equivalent to all I have

paid in premiums, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 2-5 per cent. per annum. I beg to acknowledge receipt of your check for \$4,813.41. heck for 14,813.41.

As an evidence of my entire satisfac-tion with your settlement, I beg to state that I have increased my line of Tontine nsurance with you.

(Signed) SOL BAMBERGER. Confederate Veteran Reunion, Birming-

ham, Ala. For above occasion the Richmond and Danville railroad will sell tickets to Birmingham, Ala., and return from coupon stations on its line, at a rate of one first class limited fare for round trip. Tickets on sale July 17th to 19th in-

ing July 25, 1892.

Tickets will be sold from Washington D. C., Richmond, Burkeville, South Boston and Lynchburg, Va., Durham and Winston-Salem, N. C., on July 15th in addition to dates named above.

Fourth of July Excursions For this occasion the Richmond and Danville railroad will sell round-trip

tickets between points on its line at greatly reduced rates. ricket agents will furnish full infor-mation as to rates, schedules, etc. Tickets will be sold July 1st, 2d, 3d and

The Chesapeake and Ohio offers many attractive excursions. You can choose between the mountains and the sea-shore. Special low rate tickets will be sea-shore. Special low rate tickets will be solid on July 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, good for return until July 6th. Quick trains via Chesapeake and Ohio to Norfolk and Lynchburg, Old Point and the mountains.



11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 27, 1893. If two hundred Richmond mothers grasp the full significance of this offer these 500 GINGHAM DRESSES for tots from one to four years won't last till noon---and we can wait on all comers promptly and comfortably. The dresses are in four lots---

25c for Gingham Dress, Gretchen style; liberal in embroidery. Not more than three sold one buyer. 50c for Gingham Dress, prettily made;

Hamburg trimming. Toc for French Gingham Dress, tucks and beading; ruffled bretelles. Not more than three sold one buyer.

Si Gingham Dress, embroidered front, box-pleated girdle edge with embroidery and embroidered ruffles over shoulder. Their value in 100 dozen

shoulder. Thefr value in 100 dozen lots is \$1.40. Take Elevator.

The prices that kept the Big Store thronged at the great "RE-LIEF SALE" yesterday hold for today---maybe longer. We must realize on our holdings quickly on the great mill lots entrusted to us for rapid distribution. It's not odds and ends to which we invite you, but to great full stocks of the most interesting fabrics, that are yours at such prices as never ruled here before--- and won't again until distrust at the North and liquidation all over the country repeat present conditions --- a predicament devoutly to be hoped won't come in years. But just now Richmond is to be congratulated - dollars never did such service; especially as they do at the Big Store, Add to the prices that proved so interesting yesterday these further hints for

to-day-PRINTED ORGANDIES, dark and light; ready sellers at 12 1-2c. They're CREPE CLOTH, 12 1-2 and 16 2-3c.

values go to 8 and 10c.
Cottons, Prints and Percales drop their price heads in sympathy.
INDIA LINON, a quality never under 16c. To-day 50 pieces at 10c.
6 1-4c grade is 4c.

50 pieces DOTTED SWISS, 46 and 50c grades. To-day at 29c,
Mulls, Dimities, Plaids, are your way,
too. The knife cuts deep for rapid work.

SILK BELTS, with fancy buckles, Scbeen 20c. Others at 25 and 35c from 50 and 75c. PARASOLS, we give a third, often

\$3 for \$7 values. \$5 for \$12 sorts.

A one-day's GLOVE sale.-Closing out Centerneri Kid Gloves, grays, tans, modes, \$1 from \$1.50. Blacks, \$1.35 from \$1.50. Undressed Mousquetaire—black, tan gray, 75c from \$1.25.

Kayser Silk Gloves-best made. Rogers' Silver-plated KNIVES and

FORKS, guaranteed 12 pwt. of silver to the dozen. \$1.25 a dozen. Quick for them—not many.
Fruit Knives, \$2.75 a dozen!

15 per cent. off of everything else in silverware.

Filligree Silver BELT BUCKLES-25c from 25c, 50c from 85c, 75c from \$1.25. Pearl Buckles, 75c from \$1.25.

In silks, embroidery, laces, black goods and fancy dress goods it's simply for you to buy cheaper than we did. If we can unload quick enough the loosened dollars will make us new profits; anyway, we must unload.

VIRGINIA-IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICH-MOND, THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE, 1893.

against
Citizers Bank of Richmond and Samuel
G. Wallace, the cashier of said bank;
Daniel O'Connell, and the Sherwood
Company, of Baltimore, Md. Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to enjoin and restrain the Citizens Bank of Richmond and Samuel G. Wallace, the cashier of said bank, from the delivery to the Sherwood Company, of Baldmore, Md., or to Daniel O'Connell, or but assigned. wood Company, of Baldmore, the Sherto Daniel O'Connell, or bu assista, or
to any one else, awe and except to the
said Mary E. Mathews or Thomas P.
Wallace, her attorney in fact until the
further order of the Chemery Court of
the city of Richmond, of a certain deed
now in the possession of the said Citizens
Bank of Richmond, and also to enjoin
the said Sherwood Company, of Baltimore, and the said O'Connell, from taking any action under and by virtue of
said deed. And affidavit having been
made and filed that Daniel O'Connell
and the Sherwood Company, of Baltimore, are non-residents of this State,
it is ordered that they appears by or eithin fifteen days after due publication of
protect their interests in this suit.

A copy—Teste:
CHARLES W. GODDIN, Clerk

A copy—Testes W. GODDIN, Clerk.
ST. GEORGE R. FITZHUGH, p. q.
jel3-tu4w

EDUCATIONAL

THE BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA will assemble at the College Building in this city, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1803, at 12 M., for the purpose of ELECTING TWO PROFESSORS FOR THE NEWLY CREATED CHAIRS, one for the Diseases of the Eye and Ear and Throat and the other of General Pathology and Bacteriology, and also to elect two Professors to supply the vacancies created by resignation in the Chair of Diseases of Women and Children and in the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Candidates for these positions will forward their applications and testimonials of Christophiles Tompkins, M. D. lusive, good returning until and includ-Candidates for these positions and testimonials to CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, WILLIAM W. CRUMP, President Board of Visitors, DANIEL D. TALLEY, Secretary. my31-1tsu&tutiy12



WOODWARD &

Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS

A SPECIAL SALE IN OUR

White Goods Department

White Figured Swiss Muslin and Indian Dimities, with colored figures.
All of our High-Grade Figured Swiss
Muslins that have been selling at 40, 6,
50, 56 and 60c. yard, now reduced to
87 1-2c. YARD.

All of our fine quality Indian Dimities, including tinted grounds, with dots and figures, and white grounds with colored figures, that sold at 37 1-2c, yard now 25c. yard, and the 25c quality 19c yard.

A new line of very sheer quality dotted and figured Swiss Muslims that earlier in the season could not have been sold for less than 35c. a yard, a patterns in all, 25c. YARD.

A great bargain in Cream Lawn or Mull, 38 inches wide, soft finish, fine quality, has never sold for less than 2c. a yard. A large purchase enables us to sell it at

12c, YARD. For Eton or Blazer Suits, a new line of Figured Cotton Duck, White grounds with Light Blue or Black Pin Dots, and Light Blue figures, and Tan grounds with

White line stripes, 18c. YARD. White Piques in excellent values at 2,

37 1-2, 50, 62 1-2 and 75c. yard. French Figured Piques, finest quality, white ground with light blue figures, pin and polka dots, and dark blue grounds with white figures. The most stylish goods made for Eton suits, 32 inches wide, 75c. YARD.

Boys' White Shirt Walsts, Plaited "Mothers' Friend' attachment, linen col-lar and cuffs, ages 4 to 14 years, quality usually sold for 75

OUR PRICE, 60c. Boys' Colored Percale Shirt-Waisis, in handsome stripes and figures, "Mothers' Friend" attachment; ages 4 to 14 years.

Price, 75c. EACH.

5,000 yards of Dress Ginghams, 12 1-3c. per yard, reduced to 8c.

2,500 yards Satin Organdie, in choice patterns, white grounds with colored figures, etc., colors absolutely fast; best goods in the market for summer Dresses and

12 1-2c. YARD. WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

The Kayser Silk Gloves—pest made, Colors, black, white, 50 and 60c grades to-day 37 1-2c. Rogers' Silver-plated KNIVES and

Remnants! Remnants!

Prices so Low THE COHEN CO. To Close Out Every Remnant.

REMNANTS 65c. All-wool French Challi reduced to 25c. a yard.

REMNANTS 20c. All-wool Challi reduced to 8ic. a yard. REMNANTS Brandenburg Suiting

value 20c. a yard, reduced to 8tc. REMNANTS of 25c. Spencer Cloth reduced to 8ic. a yard. REMNANTS of 15c. Llama Cloth re-

duced to 6 c. a vard. REMNANTS of 12 jc., wide Cotton Challi reduced to 6ic.

REMNANTS of 16jc. China Crepe reduced to 6 c. a yard. REMNANTS of 12tc. Bedford Cord

Levy & Davis.

reduced to 5c, a vard.

(RANULATED SUGAR, 54c. I Standard A Sugar, 5c. Fresh Country Butter, 20c a pound. Light Brown Sugar, 4c. a pound. Pure Lard, 9c. a pound. Best City Meal, 60c. a bushel. Good Tea, 25c. a pound. Arbuckle's Ariosa Coffee, 23c. a pound. Eight bars Large Soap for 25c. Pound Boxes Best Baking Powders, 10c. Sardines, 5c. a box. Good Cream Cheese, 10c. a pound. New North Carolina Cut Herrings, 10c.

Sugar-cured shoulders, 12c. Home-Made Preserves, 8c. a pound. Carolina Rice, 5c. a pound.
California Hams, 12c.
New North Carolina Roe Herrings,
12d dozen for 25c.
Silver King Flour, best sold, \$4.50 a barrel or 50c. a sack. Snow Flake Flour, \$4 a barrel or 28c. a sack. Two Cans Salmon for 25c.

S. ULLMAN'S SON, 'Phone 316. Price-List mailed on ap-plication.